

## ARE COUNCILMEN ASPHALT AGENTS

Rev. E. I. Goshen Declares Black And Martin Are Unfit As Officials.

### INTERLINING THE RECORD.

This Is One of the Ways He Charges That P. J. Moran Accomplished His Desires.

When Rev. E. I. Goshen yesterday morning enough people turned out to more than twice fill the First Congregational church, and over a thousand were turned away before Arthur Sheppard had completed the organ number preceding the service.

In his sermon, Rev. Mr. Goshen presented one set of facts only, declaring that these were sufficient to show the truth of these charges which he had previously made. The facts had to do with asphalt paving on First South and the actions of certain councilmen in collusion with P. J. Moran, to force through a certain kind of paving, regardless of all other considerations.

A natural explanation to the things which the speaker found of an irregular nature in the actions of city council committees would be that there are men in these bodies who, besides serving the city, hold an asphalt agency and as buyers for the city are also salesmen for a particular company.

As evidence of efforts to work past the combinations within the council and the board of public works, Rev. Mr. Goshen recited the facts of the effort to have First South street paved with some other material than California asphalt. He recited the fact that the council had been told to make plausible explanations appear plausible as to why certain things happened, and that he charged that the speaker had been told to get men out of the way of preventing the passage of an ordinance in favor of the Moran brand of material.

### SAME EXPLANATIONS REPEATED.

That these plausible explanations would be used to deceive the public the speaker freely predicted, and for each one he told a set of facts which he claimed showed the insufficiency of the explanations. He charged that the administration organ, the councilmen under attack repeat these explanations in print this morning, indicates that they are the bulwark of such defense as is being made.

### LARGE CONGREGATION.

An hour before the sermon was announced people were filling in the First Congregational church, and half an hour before its first words were spoken they were being turned away. A special reserved section for councilmen was filled at 10 minutes before 11 o'clock when President A. J. Davis, E. G. O'Donnell, L. D. Martin, H. T. Cowburn, J. J. Stewart, and Redell arrived, accompanied by Martin Mulvey and several other ex-councilmen. P. J. Black was conspicuous by his absence, although D. Martin filed into his seat with the others. Seated near the audience were Councilmen Hall, Ferry, Raybould and others.

A half hour's musical service preceded the sermon, and after it commenced, frequent applause burst forth from all parts of the building, as point after point was carried home with telling oratorical force.

Before becoming specific, the speaker gave generally of civic ideals, quoting Burke to the effect that "people permanently misgoverned confess thereby their inability to govern themselves."

"Every public official," he said, "to be efficient, must ask himself and fully answer for himself: What is the purpose of government? It is not a scheme of political expediency. Its end is the temporal advancement of the people. It has a potential influence and is designed to protect public virtue and private integrity."

"The people must never forget, when forming judgment of public officials, that they must meet conditions as they are, and not as they ought to be. There is at present an apathy on the moral side of public affairs that is in part responsible for the inefficiency of many public officers."

There are three requirements for a public official. He must have the time to devote to his office, the ability and knowledge to conscientiously serve the people, and the moral courage to act.

"If a man allows himself to take the public office, knowing he does not have these qualifications, he is not only presumptuous in holding office, but he is positively dishonest. Some officials give the tag end of a day and the tag end of their ability to the office they hold. Under our present system of municipal government, we elect city councilmen, and they are not paid enough salary to justify them in devoting much time to the office. As a result, we get service in return in proportion to the amount of money spent. Our loss is attributable to the inadequate system. What we should have is a few officers who will give their whole time to their official duties, who shall be paid adequately for their services and give bonds for the faithful performance thereof."

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## That Tired Feeling

That comes to you every spring is a sign that your blood is wanting in vitality, just as blooms and other eruptions are signs that it is impure.

One of the great facts of experience and observation is that Hood's Sarsaparilla always removes That Tired Feeling, gives new life and courage. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

In usual liquid form or chocolate tablet called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses \$1.

Official who has the running of the affairs of a city, and in the face of these privileges a man who prostitutes his office for emolument is lower than the felon in a cell.

"We must measure public officials by the way in which they bring things to pass. But, important as is a general discussion on citizenship, we have met to discuss a very specific subject. Two weeks ago, in this room, I delivered a sermon which has since attracted some attention. This is what I said at that time:

"When a man, either through weakness or duplicity, lends his influence to trickery, then he forfeits the right to the respect of decent citizens. He has merited and will finally receive the contempt of all high-minded citizens. There are some men in public office for whom I have a wholesome respect, and others for whom I have supreme contempt."

### FACTS ON HAND.

"When I uttered those words, I intended at some future time to substantiate the general assertion. I was in complete possession of the facts at that time, and as the time for delivering the facts has been hastened by the action of the city council, I am prepared to make good my declaration today."

Mr. Goshen read the resolution introduced in the council by T. R. Black, declaring that its wording indicated that he had not been a listener at the sermon he referred to. He then deprecated the notoriety brought upon him by the action of the council, and stated that he would confine himself exclusively to the matter of paving First South street, and that he would not discuss the matter of paving First South street, and that he would not discuss the matter of paving First South street.

The trouble commenced in a petition filed with the council Feb. 11, 1907. Through the entire recital the charge was brought out time and time again that there was nervous anxiety in the council in favor of a certain kind of paving, regardless of opinion. The first example of this was charged against Councilman Black when the speaker said, after reciting the facts of an agreement to send certain roads to the Washington Good Roads department to ascertain their value in road making.

"It was agreed," he declared, "that in the interval between the meeting time and the receipt of the report that the matter should rest and that nothing should be done. The gentleman who introduced the resolution (Mr. Black) was a party to the agreement, and was agreeable, so far as any one could know. The rock was sent to the City of Washington to the good roads department to be tested."

### BLACK'S ANXIETY.

The citizens of the street rested in perfect security that no further action would be taken. On April 1, 1907, there was a petition presented to the council asking that the street be paved with asphalt. On the first of April, 1907, this was voted for in the council by a vote of 10 to 2. The matter was referred to the city engineer, who was to report on the matter. In violation of the agreement, in violation of the trust this act of April 1, 1907, on the morning of April 2, 1907, when I learned of the action of the council of the previous night, I telephoned to Mayor Thompson, who had been quarantined at home because of sickness of a child. I told him that it was impossible to present the facts then, but assured him that the committee understood them, and that if he had the evidence before him he would not put his signature to the action and assent of the sixth day of April, 1907, he vetoed the action of the council that had been passed on April 1, 1907. It may have been trickery or chicanery, perhaps either is too easy a word.

### RECORD WAS ALTERED.

From this point Mr. Goshen passed rapidly to another and the same anxiety to favor Moran's brand of asphalt, and charging that the record had been interlined to make it appear that the action was legal. The matter referred to is in file 66 of the report of the committee on streets and Mr. Goshen declared that on April 16, 1907, the record was altered. The city engineer was notified to request bids for Utah asphalt.

"If you will go to that record," said the speaker, "you will learn something if you do not know it now. You will find that there is an interline with the word 'Utah' scratched out, and the word 'or an equally good asphalt' inserted. Gentlemen, that was not the agreement, and you know it. You know that the agreement read plain and specific to pave with Utah asphalt."

"The material specified was Utah asphalt, the property owners on the street and those interested in the paving of the street supposed the matter was settled, and all was well. But all was not well."

"That may be neither trickery nor chicanery—call it what you will. It was provided in that notice of intention that from Second to Fourth East streets the pavement be eighty feet wide, and that from Fifth to Thirteenth East streets it be sixty feet wide."

"When the opening of the bids was made, it was found that P. J. Moran had filed one bid for California asphalt and one for Utah asphalt. The notice of intention provided only for Utah asphalt, and there was as much reason for a bid on a hairbrush as there was for one on California asphalt. (Applause.)"

### BLACK'S EXPLANATIONS.

"I called on Councilman Black and asked him what was the reason for these two bids. He told me that there was not enough Utah asphalt to pave the street with, and that if there were any more attempts to pave the street with Utah asphalt it would go altogether. That statement was made in the presence of Dr. T. B. Beatty, who was a party to the discussion."

In spite of the fact that the residents had agreed upon Utah asphalt, in spite of the fact that the city council had advertised for bids upon Utah asphalt and could legally close a contract for any other material, they awarded a contract for California asphalt. On the 30th of March, 1908, those councilmen interested in the California product secured the passage of a resolution providing for the paving of the intersections with California asphalt and the blocks with Utah asphalt."

"Now, if any one is willing to believe that this proposition for a hybrid street was made in good faith he may think so. My imagination is not so fertile. Mr. Goshen then continued the history of the paving through a protest of citizens against the procedure as illegal and the veto of the matter by Mayor Bransford. The matter went again to the committee on municipal laws, and Mr. F. H. Druehl and other citizens wished to appear before this committee to speak on the subject."

"On the afternoon preceding the meeting of the committee on municipal laws, P. A. Druehl met Councilman Black and discussed the matter. Black said that the matter was still

in the hands of the council. He knew that it was in the hands of the committee, because he was still chairman of that committee. Mr. Druehl attended the meeting of the committee that night and Councilman Stewart said that the matter would have to be taken up. The citizens present said that offers had been made to furnish Utah asphalt at a cost not exceeding 4 per cent in excess of the California product. There were men on hand to furnish with Utah asphalt and your laws could have been obeyed, but they were not."

Fernstrom and Black voted against the petition and Stewart and Raybould voted for it. Later, Mordock agreed with Stewart and Raybould for a favorable report on that petition.

### A REPORT IGNORED.

"At the next meeting of the council, the report was ignored, and the council passed a resolution to have the street with a hybrid of California and Utah asphalt, but the contract showed that the price for the Utah product was prohibitive."

"No man of intelligence can see where the citizens of First South street were getting a square deal. Those interested in the California asphalt were not getting a square deal. It was a very clever maneuver to pave with both kinds of material. The people were anxious for a paving, and the California asphalt was driven from one position to another, delaying the whole matter from time to time."

"There were new men elected to the city council and they knew little of the matter. I believe they are trying to do the right thing. There are some hold-overs in the council who do not know much of the paving matter, because it has not been in their departments."

### GUILTY KNOWLEDGE.

"There are other men in the city council who are not entitled to this extension."

"But Black and Martin have known the facts, and in my opinion, by their influence and votes, have not taken a loyal and high-minded position on this question, and their attitude is not worthy of men who are fitted to do the city services."

Reports were read holding that the California product is not good, and that it has been discarded by all the progressive cities of the world. Specifications had been amended providing that no coal tar, or petroleum oils should be allowed in the so-called asphalt, that was to be used on the New York streets."

He showed in a report that it cost \$1.56 per square yard in Washington and that New York was robbed at a price of \$2.88 for asphalt."

### HIGH LOCAL PRICE.

"Here in Salt Lake," he continued, "where material is abundant and convenient, we must pay \$3.15 for an inferior grade of asphalt from Second to Fourth East where there is an 8-foot pavement and \$3.51 from Fourth to Tenth East street where there is a 6-foot pavement, including curb and gutters."

"The council should see to it that the specifications of the city engineer are right and that all contractors should be treated alike."

And then to the people directly: "If you have any spirit of patriotism, any sense of public duty, stop the paving of First South street if you have to walk in mud for the year or two years to come. Say to the city council that thus far shall you come and no farther."

"Gentlemen of the city council, you have not obeyed the law. It is relatively a small question as to whether the street shall be paved with one or another kind of material, but it is a broader and more vital question when a few men can dictate in advance the whole of the public improvement in this city."

"It is not a question of politics, but a question vital in the growth and progress of the present day in Salt Lake. Do not let the history of the paving of First South street be re-enacted in the paving of any other street in Salt Lake."

"The streets of a city must be held as sacred, and their improvement must be decided, not by any few men, but by the sovereign will of all the people."

An conclusion of the sermon many people pressed forward to congratulate the speaker and assure him of their support. Martin of the city council waited for a chance to speak to Mr. Goshen, and when he was able to be protested against being counted in on the paving ring."

### FERNSTROM ON ASPHALT.

Third Precinct Councilman Explains His Attitude on Paving Matters.

F. S. Fernstrom, who was mentioned by Rev. E. I. Goshen yesterday in connection with the First South street paving, said this morning: "As far as Mr. Goshen's remarks about the relative value of California and Utah asphalt are concerned, they are true. The Utah product is a much better material, and I am not now never have been an advocate of California asphalt. It was my notion that, during the Morris administration, the city bought an asphalt mine of its own. City Engineer Kealey opposes the Utah product, and I support Black and Martin in it. They fought the plans to open the mine. P. J. Moran, I suppose is the agent of the California company—that is, he deals directly with the company and not with agents."

"As to Mr. Goshen's remarks on the First South street paving, that was a special matter, and expedient to the city. The matter was settled, and it was considered. When bids on First South street paving came in a comparison of prices showed the cost of Utah asphalt to be much greater than California asphalt."

"The people wanted the paving done this year, and it couldn't have been done with Utah material. If the city had secured the material from its own mine, \$10,000 would have had to be spent in opening it. They have so far gone into the mine like gophers, making no protections or tunnels, so that systematic mining might be carried on. As offered by the Pittsburgh-Salt Lake company, the crude material at \$7 per ton would need two machines to grind it and other expensive machinery. In addition to the delay of making preparation, Mayor R. P. Morris was a staunch supporter of Utah material, but yet he took his name off a petition for Utah material, when he became acquainted with these conditions."

"As far as my having anything to do with California asphalt is concerned, the charge, if made, is ridiculous. My notion that, during the Morris administration, the city bought an asphalt mine of its own. City Engineer Kealey opposes the Utah product, and I support Black and Martin in it. They fought the plans to open the mine. P. J. Moran, I suppose is the agent of the California company—that is, he deals directly with the company and not with agents."

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record shows that I have always favored the local product."

When asked what made the difference in cost for the Utah and California asphalt, Mr. Fernstrom stated that the expenses of opening the mine had been charged against the amount of Utah product necessary to pave First South.

### Quenches Thirst.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage, consists of rolling a hard, rounded, wholesome tonic—superior to lemonade.

Big bargains in Carpets, Carpets, etc., all this week at the Co-op. Furniture Co.

### FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS.

Civil Service Exams to Be Held at Federal Building on June 3.

There will be civil service examinations at the Federal building, June 3, for the position of transferer, at \$2,000 per annum, in the bureau of engraving and printing. The duties of the position are the making of rolls and plates on transfer presses, and may be described as follows: (1) "Taking up" of rolls from engraved dies. This consists of rolling a soft steel cylinder over a hardened steel die, and reproducing the lines in intaglio on the die in relief on steel cylinder or roll. (2) "Laying down" plates for printing. This consists of rolling a hardened steel cylinder over a soft steel plate, and reproducing the lines in relief on the roll in intaglio on the plate. The trade of transferer includes a knowledge of cleaning and hardening steel dies and plates.

Also, June 3, examinations for laboratory inspector, bureau of animal industry, at \$1,200 to \$2,000. Applicants must indicate in their applications that they have had at least the training given in the city of Washington. A recognized school, and that they have had some practical experience in laboratory work. Experience in the examination of meats and meat products is very desirable, but not essential. Same date, for laboratory assistant, bureau of standards, at \$900 to \$1,200 per annum. The duties in connection with these positions are identical with those of the assistants in the physical laboratories of scientific and technical institutions. As far as practicable, appointees are assigned to work in the subjects for which they are best fitted.

There will be examinations June 10, for lithographic stone and plate polisher in the geological survey, at \$2,500 per day. The appointee in this position should be experienced in polishing grain, and trim lithographic stones, and be expert in preparing and grinding zinc and aluminum plates with graining machines. The duties are strong, active, and capable of lifting heavy stones. Same date, examination for land law clerk, at \$900 to \$1,400 department of the interior and agriculture.

### INSPECT BIG PLANT.

Bell Telephone Offices Visited Saturday by Large Crowds.

Over 4,500 people visited the Salt Lake station of the Bell Telephone company Saturday afternoon and evening, when the workings of the various departments were explained by officials and employees, and it was shown how connections are made between any point in this city with any point outside in the state and in other states. The many offices, operating rooms, parlors and rest rooms of the operators were handsomely decorated with flowers. Miss Charlotte Towbridge who is "at the head of the class" in rapidity as an operator, presided at the demonstration board, showing how the connections were made and how operators could tell when a line was busy. Mrs. Stevens, the matron, showed visitors the range and sideboard in the girls' dining room, while in the frame room, the manifold and multifarious coils and strands of wire running in and out everywhere were objects of continued interest.

The intricate plant in the basement, including dynamo, transformers, switching apparatus, and storage batteries came in for much attention. The convenient and elegant furnishings of the offices were much admired. The great switchboard on the fifth floor excited general admiration, throngs of visitors remaining around it for long time to get an inkling into its workings. Midgley's orchestra furnished the music, and every courtesy and attention possible was shown, and all questions answered. The many guests went away very much pleased with their experience, and the officials of the Bell company have good reason to feel that the company stands better than ever with the community."

### CLAIM AGAINST CITY.

Claiming that her property at 131 Second avenue has been damaged by the changing of grade on that street by order of the city engineer, Mrs.

Mary E. R. Webber has presented a bill for damages to the city for \$3,000.

A short time ago Mrs. Webber brought suit for an injunction to prevent the proposed change, but abandoned it, and now that the change has been made, she wants damages. All the residents on Second avenue between Canyon road and A street have suffered a similar displacement of their property, and it is highly probable that they will file claims for damages against the city. The property owners claim that it was unnecessary to make the change, but that the city engineer in his purpose to establish absolute grade in every part of the city, disregarded topographical conditions of the particular section in which the grading is done.

### BURGLARS IN TWO PLACES.

A suit of clothes, valued at \$40, and a revolver were stolen by sneak thieves from the room of O. H. McDonald in the St. Nicholas hotel Sunday morning. The theft was reported to the police yesterday.

George Coughlan, residing at 54 east First South street, reported that his room had been entered Saturday night and that his watch and chain and \$5 in cash stolen.

### THREE MEN WAYLAY JAP.

Wu Kuyosuju, a Jap, was brutally assaulted and stabbed in the back by three white men at West Temple and Third South streets early this morning. The Jap was walking along the street when the white men stopped him and asked if he wanted to fight. Kuyosuju replied that he did not. He says that then the men threw him to the ground, beat him and one of the fellows plunged a knife into his back. The injured Jap was taken to the emergency hospital where Dr. Paul dressed the wound which is not serious. The police were somewhat mystified after hearing the Jap's story, when they discovered that there was no hole in the man's coat or shirt. The Jap explained that he went to his room and changed clothing after the stabbing.

Most disgusting skin eruptions, scrofula, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Purifiers is a cleansing blood tonic. Makes you clear-eyed, clear-brained, clear-skinned.

Big bargains in Carpets, Carpets, etc., all this week at the Co-op. Furniture Co.

### YOUTH MEETS HOLDUP.

Clarence Gillett, aged 17 years, residing at 39 west Sixth South street, was held up and robbed by a lone highwayman Saturday night at 11:30 near the corner of West Temple and Fifth South streets. The hold-up occurred \$7.05. He showed a revolver in Gillett's face and ordered him to throw up his hands. The youth obeyed and the robber quickly took the money and ordered his victim to move along and not look back. Gillett reported the matter to the police and gave them a fairly good description of the holdup.

HERE IS RELIEF FOR WOMEN. If you have pains in the back, urinary, bladder or kidney trouble and want a certain, pleasant herb relief for Women's Leucorrhoea, try "MOTHER GRAY'S AUSTRALIAN LEAF." It is a safe and never failing regulator, and relieves all female troubles, including inflammation and ulcerations. MOTHER GRAY'S AUSTRALIAN LEAF is sold by Druggists or sent by mail for 50 cents. Sample sent FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y.

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